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EDITORIAL

THE SOUTH ON LYNCHING

THE dreadful era of lynching that has brought world-wide condemnation upon our southern states, has this promise of better times about it, that a few influential journals in that home territory rise up and add their voices to the volume of condemnation heard elsewhere over the world. Among these are notably the representative newspapers of the South, the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Atlanta Constitution. It should be understood that the former is an intensely pro-southern sheet in all its views, but yet it does not hesitate to use plain language with regard to the Statesboro mob that burned two convicted negro murderers on August 16. It says: "The mob was determined to be more cruel and more brutal than the negro brutes themselves had been. It was an awful spectacle. It was as cruel and savage as any orgy of Zulu or Indian described in history. The mob soon took in the situation and made short work of the soldiers. It was all a disgusting farce and a disgrace to civilization."

The Times-Dispatch is also quite emphatic that the South should not be held responsible for it.

The Constitution also enters its indignant protest against both the work of the mob and the accusations against the South, and utters the following challenge: "Can any of the northern detractors name a single paper or a single citizen of Georgia that has uttered one word intended to condone the anarchy at Statesboro? Lynching is a thing abhorred by good citizens everywhere, and the majority of Georgians are good citizens."

The New York Independent finally sums up the case in the South: "These two utterances are representative of southern comment and would seem like a revolution in opinion. It is nothing of the sort. Since the Statesboro outrage other lynchings have occurred. The

mob spirit has not been crushed. On the other hand, decent opinion in the South is what it has always been; and if the chorus of protest sounds louder than it used to sound, it means, happily, that decent opinion finds clearer utterance than ever."

REMEMBER, WE WERE FORGIVEN

FORGIVENESS, whether exercised by divine or human beings, is a divine function. It is not an expression of power or justice or wisdom primarily, but an emanation of something that is essentially divine wherever it is found, and therefore should be received with sincerest gratitude and the memory of it should be carefully cherished. Wherever a heart forgives any offense, that act of grace should equip us never to commit that offense again and if possible, none other offense. How important then it is that the Christian always remembers that God has for Christ's sake forgiven his sins. Men are but children, surely, who go frequently confessing the same offenses, and there is only a more foolish offense and that is, where sins abound and abide, not to go at all for forgiveness. But is it not time for us to take the view of this matter taken long ago by a child, when told to go to Jesus and ask him to intercede with God for him. Said he, "A little while ago I asked Jesus to plead for me and secure my pardon and he looked so sad and he pitied me and begged me to go and sin no more. I feel ashamed to go to him again and wound him as I tell him that I have sinned again. I know it grieves him when I forget that God has forgiven me my sins." We should remember that God has forgiven our sins, and this remembrance should work a Godly sorrow that needs no repentance, and that shall make us ashamed to sin because it will grieve Him who is more ready to forgive than we are to abstain from sin or to confess the sins we have committed.

THE VISITOR

THE city of Dayton has within the past dozen years taken on progressive features that make it one of the most beautiful and thriving places in Ohio. It has the qualities of a substantial manufacturing city, which is also sufficiently interested in education, municipal architecture and domestic art to give its higher life adequate expression. The long list of industrial enterprises of which it boasts is a guarantee of its business prosperity and assured future. Of these the National Cash Register Company and the Barney and Smith Car Shops are easily the leaders, concerns whose products are in use throughout the States, and, at least in the former case, around the world.

The Visitor well remembers an experience in a European city which illustrates this fact. He had been familiar with the National Cash Register Works through a residence of some years in Dayton, where it is a household word. Some time later, arriving in Berlin for a stay of several months, he naturally felt like one of the "babes in the woods" for the first few days. A strange land, a different kind of people, and an unknown language were not the things to provide a sense of satisfaction and "at-home-ness" all at once. It was perhaps on the third day of this sojourn that he was taking a walk along Leipzigerstrasse, noting in a rather depressed mood the foreign air of everything he saw, when all at once his eye caught the sign above one of the leading stores, "National Cash Registers." It was like meeting an old friend. He could have gone in and fallen on the neck of the manager of that office. That same sign has been seen in many cities further from home since then, but never with the same sense of satisfaction as on that November day in Berlin.

Every one who visits Dayton is supposed to go out to the Register factories, and a walk about the place is full of interest. Mr. Patterson has developed a marvelously effective plant. Its artistic side is not less striking than the perfection of its mechanical department. The grounds have received the careful atten-

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tion of landscape gardeners, and not content with this, the company has offered prizes for the most artistic treatment of front and back yards with flowers and plants, till the entire neighborhood has been transformed from an unsightly factory locality to a thing of beauty. More than this, in the illustrated lectures which are given twice daily in the auditorium of the factory, and always to a fair audience of strangers, much stress is laid on this feature of beauty about factory and home. At the close of the lecture we heard some one near remark: "Was the subject cash registers, or landscape gardening?"

The National has likewise introduced many "welfare" features into its work. By this term are designated many agencies for the betterment of its employees and the people who live in the vicinity of the factory irrespective of their relation to it. This is not the place to tell the familiar story of the efforts made by the National in behalf of its people, including rest, food, transportation, recreation, schooling, co-operation, vacations, promotions, rewards for suggestions and criticisms, and many other devices directly in the interest of the workers. It is sometimes said that these are only means of advertising. That they do advertise the National goes without saying. But that only means that the effort to do the most good is at the same time a means to the greatest business success. The industrial and business world is slow to learn this truth, which the churches have been preaching, but it slowly dawns. The methods of the National are receiving the sincere compliment of imitation in many parts of the manufacturing world.

In spite of all this, however, the labor agitator has not failed to invade the place. A year or more ago a strike was organized. When the grievances of the workers were canvassed they were found to be almost insignificant. The foresight of the management had anticipated every just demand. But it was thought that insufficient recognition had been given to unionism, and to secure this feature the strike was called. As a result the works were shut down for several months, while the labor agitators were furnishing, as so often appears to be the case, an example of men actually hunting for a cause for dissatisfaction, and alienating from themselves the sympathy of the entire city. The employees themselves wearied of the foolish and disastrous war they had made upon the company and the union was humiliated by its utter failure. The lesson has been learned at the National. Some of the "welfare" features that were not appreciated sufficiently were withdrawn after the strike, and will only reappear as intelligent apprehension of their value manifests itself. Meantime the company presents an ideal of organization and efficiency, coupled with an unusual regard for its people and the community which is of far-reaching value to the city and the industrial world.

The Central Church of Christ, on the corner of Sixth and Brown streets, is prospering under the leadership of its pastor, I. J. Cahill and his wise and efficient co-workers in the official board.

The Visitor has reason to remember the body of men who made up that circle in the days of his association with them. More depends on an official board than can be stated in few words. The church was founded far back in the beginnings of the reformation. David S. Burnet was its first pastor. Alexander Campbell records his visits to Dayton on more than one page of the Harbinger. Other pastors, such as J. H. McCullough, E. L. Frazier, L. R. Gault, W. R. Warren and L. A. Cutter, prepared the way for the present successful work. From this church E. W. Darst went out to his ministry. The Visitor recalls with pleasure the associations of seven years of service here, during which, among others, J. V. Updike held a highly successful meeting, with about one hundred additions, most of whom remained as valuable members. During those years the present handsome structure erected. Missions flourished in at least three suburbs of the city, and an associate pastor did admirable auxiliary work. In those days the official board included such men as Capt. A. C. Fenner, H. H. Laubach, J. F. Needles, Prof. C. L. Loos, Jr., J. M. Appleton, W. M. Hollinger, W. V. Crew and R. D. Cotterell. They were a wise, liberal and consecrated group, such as any church might prize. They gave freely of their thought, time and money to its welfare. Several of them remain as the nucleus of the present board. Others have removed east or west, or have entered the fuller life.

Meantime a new church has come into being on the west side of the city. Missions have at various times been established there; but a mission lacks permanence, as a rule. It is too easy to abandon it when times grow discouraging. Not so a church. It has its own career to safeguard. It is not an easy thing to launch out in an enterprise of this sort. Some one must leave the mother church to undertake the new work. It is hard to give up such members. It is even harder for them to leave the associations of many years. But the new opportunity was too important to be neglected, and at last J. F. Needles, one of the tried and faithful leaders at the Central, accompanied by some sixty members, took up the new work. That was three years ago. A pastor was secured in the person of Geo. B. Stewart of Madisonville, and the result is a growing congregation, a new church building, handsome, adequate for present needs, and a fine prospect for the future. Here is an example that ought to be followed up. The United Brethren Church in Dayton has a history about as long as our own. They are just now completing their thirteenth church building. A similar story could be told of other bodies there. The Disciples have been all too slow to seize their opportunities. Has the corner been turned at last? Let us believe that the West Side Church is only the first of many that in future years shall rise up to call the Central blessed.

The Clinton, Mo., district convention is to be held at Butler, Mo., Sept. 19-21. A number of excellent addresses will be delivered. G. D. Edwards, the efficient pastor of the church at Nevada, is president.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

The tomb of the late Pope Leo XIII has just been completed in the Church of St. John Lateran in Rome. It is opposite the tomb of Innocent III in the choir. The transfer of the body from its temporary resting place in St. Peter's will be made at night, and as secretly as possible, to avoid the disturbances which attended the funeral of Pope Pius IX.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, who is returning from a stay of several months in the far east, writes that at present conditions in China are especially favorable to missionary work, and that the government has greatly altered its former attitude of hostility, and is now looking with favor upon the efforts of the mission workers.

Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer, whose death at Aix le Bains, France, was announced last week, was one of the foremost Baptist preachers in America. He left the theatrical profession to enter the ministry, and held important pulpits in Chicago, Boston and New York. He had few superiors as an effective preacher. Scarcely less popular was his work as a writer.

The British expedition at Lhasa, Tibet, has at last accomplished its purpose and concluded a treaty with the "Hermit Nation." This result is fortunate, for it opens the country to the further approach of Christian missions, and it has already been the occasion of liberating many prisoners kept for years in seclusion, many of them for nominal offenses. Col. Younghusband deserves not only the thanks of England, but of the civilized world.

Bible Sunday, observed for many years under the leadership of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, has been taken over by the Religious Education Association and will henceforth be a part of its regular work. September 25 has been chosen as the date this year. It is hoped that as far as possible all ministers will preach on Bible Study, and will plan for such agencies for the promotion of such study in their own churches as can be most hopefully employed. Suggestions toward the best use of the day and plans for biblical study as a part of the church work may be had by application to the Religious Education Association, 153 LaSalle st., Chicago.

The church situation in Scotland remains unchanged. The decision of the highest tribunal in the nation, the House of Lords, places the entire property of the United Free church, or so much of it as entered the union from the Free church side, in the hands of the very small group of highland churches that refused to enter the compact with the United Presbyterians. The triumphal minority shows no disposition to propose any terms of compromise to the defeated majority. On the other hand it is quite unable to administer successfully the large holdings that fall to it by the decision. The United Free church is facing the crisis with courage, but the outcome is difficult to forecast.

Valleys and Pools About Jerusalem

Herbert
L. Willett

AS ONE looks over the site of Jerusalem he very soon perceives that the city is cut off on all sides, save the north and northwest, from the surrounding hills by two deep trenches, the Valley of Hinnom on the west and south and the Valley of the Kedron on the east. These two valleys are ordinarily dry, but in the rainy season become flooded with rushing waters that unite their currents at the junction of the valleys near the old well En Rogel, and flow together on through a continuation of the Kedron Valley to the Jordan. It is easy to see how important strategically were these trenches around the ancient walls of the city. On the south the oldest settlement came to the very edge of the cliff that looks down upon the junction of the two valleys and on the western hill the city was extended in Herodian times far to the south beyond the present wall.

The Valley of the Sons of Hinnom is interesting for many reasons. It was the ancient dumping ground of Jerusalem, where all manner of refuse and debris were heaped, to be burned in those flames that suggested themselves to our Lord as the fitting symbol of the quenchless fire; for the Valley of the Sons of Hinnom is the Ge ben Hinnom or Gehenna of Jesus' graphic words, "Where the worm dies not and the fire is not quenched." Along the southern side opposite the open ground which was once built up south of the present wall, runs a series of rock tombs extending up to the little patch of ground called Akeldama, traditionally the "field of blood," associated with Judas' blood-money and suicide. In this spot, on a ledge of rock that overhangs the road leading down to En Rogel and Mar Saba, is a Greek monastery which is built over the site of other ancient tombs which are still included within its walls. Just beyond this spot across the junction of the valleys there lies the village of Siloam on the sloping sides of the Mount of Olives, or more properly on that portion of the Mount of Olives to the south called the Mount of Offense. This is supposed to be the place where the ancient altars to false gods were erected in the times of Solomon and later kings. This village of Siloam is a dirty, unkept settlement which sprawls on the side of the hill, and seems on the point of sliding off into the valley below. At its extreme southern end there is a little settlement of lepers, banished to this remote point by public sentiment, and permitted to live about as they please within buildings constructed very much on the community plan for their accommodation. As one threads his way down the bed of the Kedron beyond the well En Rogel in the direction of the Jordan, he has only to look upward to his left to see these wretched creatures sitting in the sun outside their squalid homes, or cultivating in an indifferent way the meager patches of vegetables upon the hill side.

The well En Rogel just mentioned is perhaps the Job's Well of Christian tradition, and is near the ill-omened spot where the feast of Adonijah took place when he attempted to secure the kingship in succession to his father, David.

It was only when his guests heard the trumpets sounded at the Pool of Gihon further up the valley, where Nathan and Benaiah were proclaiming the accession of Solomon, that the feast broke up in terror and the guests made their way hurriedly and under cover of darkness back to the city.

A walk around the walls on the south and east is an interesting experience. Every little way one comes upon some of the shafts which excavators have sunk into the old soil, in order to determine the location of the ancient walls. Several of these shafts have revealed extensive sub-structures of ancient Hebrew character. Evidently much more of this work needs to be done before any final statements are made regarding the ancient fortifications of the city, but enough has been discovered to show clearly enough that the ancient walls stood far to the south, beyond the present fortifications. One may climb down into these shafts under the accumulated debris through tunnel-like trenches, examining the wall tracings to left or right.

On the sides of the valley of Kedron which separates the Temple Mount from the Mount of Olives one passes by the ancient site of the King's Gardens, now occupied by fields of artichokes, a vegetable largely cultivated in Palestine. Going northward from the junction of the two valleys, keeping to the left side of the slope of Kedron, one comes soon to the double pool of Siloam, the upper and lower, close together. The upper pool is an opening in the rock, reached by a descent of some dozen or more steps, and forming a small, shallow basin of fresh spring water, fed by the conduit leading from the Virgin's Fountain, a third of a mile up the valley. The lower pool is a large, rectangular walled enclosure, quite open to the sky, and now nearly dry and in ruins. These were the "softly flowing waters of Siloah," which Israel too lightly esteemed, and in place of which the prophet threatened them with the overflowing floods of Assyrian invasion (Isa. 8:6). To this pool the blind man was sent by Jesus, and came again seeing. (John 9:7).

The water supply is now meager, but if the pools were kept in good condition it would be ample. During the reign of Hezekiah this pool was enclosed within the walls, and probably this is the spot referred to in the seventh chapter of Isaiah, where King Ahaz, the predecessor of Hezekiah, is reported to have gone with some attendants to inspect the water supply of the city, in view of the probable siege to which it was soon to be subjected. This conduit of the upper pool is there said to have been in the "high-way of the fuller's field." Whether the Pool of Siloam itself is referred to, or the upper pool now known as the Virgin's Fountain, cannot be quite certainly decided, but the two are connected by an underground conduit, and probably this lower one, the Pool of Siloam, is the one visited by the king.

Just inside the narrow rock aperture through which water pours into the smaller or upper pool, is the place where there was discovered the celebrated Siloam Inscription, quite the most impor-

tant and almost the only inscription ever found in the Hebrew language. The water comes from the Virgin's Fountain, another rock fountain a third of a mile further up the Kedron Valley. It is named in honor of the Virgin Mary, and it is probable that it represents the very ancient Pool of Gihon of Old Testament records. On one of our visits to it we entered the cave-like opening which was quite dark, and had to wait until our eyes became accustomed to the darkness before we made out the stairway leading down some dozen steps to the water. While we stood in the opening a woman came with one of those Standard Oil cans, which serve almost universally in the East for water jars, and descended the stairs where we already heard splashing that indicated that some creature was in the water. Presently the woman returned with her can filled, and carried upon her head after the custom of the land. By this time we could clearly discern the stairs, and going down to the bottom were astonished to find two men bathing in the pool. Very soon they emerged and donned their clothing in the upper cave where we had just stood. Apparently their presence was of no significance to the woman, who had drawn water in what seemed the very spot where they were bathing; and our dragoman suggested that the water might not be contaminated in any way, as the fresh spring was to be found immediately at the foot of the stairway, where all water was drawn.

From the interior of this cavern runs the conduit which supplies the Pool of Siloam some distance below. The passage is artificial, cut through the rock far below the surface of the hill. It was only discovered a few years ago. It is called Hezekiah's Aqueduct. It is about a third of a mile long, the distance between the two pools, and varies in height from six feet to one foot four inches. It was first explored by Sir Charles Warren and some friends, who crawled through at the risk of being drowned, as the spring is intermittent, and at flood leaves but little space above water at any point in its course. Later on some boys crawled through the place, apparently in sport, and one of them brought the report that he had found writing at one place on the walls. When this news became known, Professors Sayce and Guthe, with Dr. Schick, a tireless worker in the archaeology of Jerusalem, crawled through the opening to secure a squeeze of the writing. This inscription records the meeting of the two parties who were working in the construction of the tunnel, one from each end. There must have been many deviations and turnings in the cutting of which there is abundant proof to-day. The workmen had, of course, no scientific instruments by which to guide their work. The inscription records the final stage of the cutting, when the workmen of one party heard the tools of the other workmen beyond the narrow wall of rock which separated them and there the last blows were struck which completed the enterprise. By the painstaking efforts of scholars and the happy fortune of a small boy there was brought to light one of the most celebrated pieces of Palestinian engineering and a most important Hebrew inscription from the classic period of the national history.

The Richer Oil Fields of America

William
M. Carr

THIRD ARTICLE.

THE oil fields of the United States have widened out to include an area undreamed of by Colonel Drake and his bold followers when he drilled the first oil well in America on the banks of Oil Creek in Pennsylvania over forty-five years ago. The lines first established in Pennsylvania have been gradually extended southwestward from the original wells in Venango county to take in and include western West Virginia and southeastern Ohio as part of

field, and valued at nearly one-third less. California, Texas and Kansas, following one the other have swung into the list of productive territories each to add to the national wealth and engage the capital and energy which perhaps more than in any other vocation is inspired by new discoveries in the immensely profitable industry of oil production.

It is a peculiar fact, commented on frequently by political economists, that every great revolutionizing discovery in the field of human activity, while it has seemed at the outset to hold out the

quantities and in a purer state than elsewhere. The fields in these counties naturally are very valuable and are already occupied. The last of the best lands were recently acquired by the Flint Ridge Gas & Oil Company, a corporation in which several well known merchants and capitalists of Chicago are officers and stockholders.

This company's leaseholds cover more than 15,000 acres in practically a solid block, partly in Licking and partly in Muskingum counties. The tract lies between the famous Sugar Grove and the



Cornwallis (W. Va.) Oil Field.—Carr Oil Co.'s Fifty Producing Wells.

the great Pennsylvania field, and now in a strip of country five hundred miles long and over two hundred wide. The productive areas which crowd it are pouring out from 100,000 wells, a daily contribution of between 65,000 and 70,000 barrels of the highest priced and highest grade oil in the world.

Eighteen years ago, the hardy pioneers, who lead the march of oil producers into new fields, the "wild caters," as they are termed, sent the drill on its search into the earth near Lima in western Ohio and opened up the great Trenton limestone fields of that state and Indiana.

Nature's infinite variety was shown in their experience. Geologists and practical oil men, educated by their experience to expect the presence of oil in a sandstone only, found it difficult to believe that a pure limestone such as the Trenton formation which is found from the insignificant waterfall in New York state, which confers upon it its name, to the shore of Lake Superior, could be conceived of as capable of bearing oil. In its normal state the Trenton is not a porous rock. The record of the drill, the chemist's blow pipe and the slow assembling of the facts enabled the truth to be evolved that nature had transformed parts of the Trenton into a dolomite and that their parts held gas, oil and water.

The Trenton fields, now in their eighteenth year, yield daily over 55,000 barrels of oil, but of character wholly different from the oil of the eastern

probability of the annihilation of the industry to which it refers with all the attendant evils of suffering, has in reality created new industries contingent upon it which have in themselves secured results for good far greater than any possibility in the old one, relegated to the domain of the no longer used.

And so with oil. It has carried a cheap and beautiful light everywhere in the world that men are. It has yielded a long list of bi-products upon some of which other great industries are forced to depend heavily. The fear expressed in the earlier years of oil production, that there would be "too much oil" is felt no longer. Notwithstanding these discoveries of new fields, the demand keeps pace with the supply. Probably no other American product displays a history similar to this. While new fields have come in the older ones retain much of their youthful strength. Moreover, each new discovery adds to the value of the old fields, especially that known as the eastern field, for it makes clearer and clearer that its position as the producer of the most valuable oil in the world is to remain.

The best parts of the eastern field are the new parts, those which are the latest discoveries. And among these are the producing territories in Ohio and especially in Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Washington and Fairfield counties in the southeastern part of the state.

In the first place, the natural gas found there is of higher pressure and greater volume than is true of any other region. The oil too, is found there in larger

great Utica-Homer properties which have proved the richest gas fields in the United States. Natural gas is piped from these fields to the cities of Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Coshocton, Lancaster, Circleville, Logan and Chillicothe.

The Flint Ridge Company is already assured of a steady market for a portion of its gas product, an agreement having been made on a basis that will mean an income of \$300,000 the first year which will be constantly increased as developments progress. Further, the market for its oil will be the Standard Oil Company who will purchase for cash at its well every barrel of oil produced, paying therefore the full market price which is now \$1.33 per barrel at the wells.

Basing calculations on the company's acreage in this rich field, the natural gas production if sold at the low price of 10c per thousand cubic feet, will bring more than \$7,000,000 and the oil will yield even more than the gas.

The profits of production in the field in which the Flint Ridge Company will operate are exceptionally large through the very nature of things. After deducting the cost of development and the expense of operating, the company expects to pay its stockholders annual dividends of 25 per cent on the par value of its stock in the first year, and in successive years is reasonably sure of being able to pay dividends of 50 per cent and probably more. These dividends will be paid monthly.

Home and Children

The Land of the Hushaby King.
Oh, safely afloat in a wonderful boat,
From over the Sundown Sea,
When the tide swings slow and the
breeze chants low
In marvelous minstrelsy,
There cometh, there cometh the Hush-
aby King,
And dreams are the elves that creep
Close, close by his side on the Sundown
tide,
As he singeth my babe to sleep:—

"By, oh!—by, by,—we shall go sailing,
sailing;

Swing low, swing high, over the Dream
Sea trailing,
With elves of the Dreamland about us
awing."
This is the song of the Hushaby King.

Oh, little blue eyes, the stars in the skies
Of the Dreamland are strangely aglow,
And the moon is the queen of the fairy-
land scene,

To watch o'er the children below;
And your boat, 'mid the islands, swings
lazily o'er

Where the mermaids in happiness
throng,

And, down where they dwell, 'neath the
surge and the swell,

They are singing a lullaby song:

"Sleep, dear; sleep, sleep, rocked on the
rest-tide billow;

While near creep, creep, elves to thy
downy pillow;

You shall be soothed by the flutter of
wings."

This is the song that the mermaiden
sings.

Oh, the far-away strand of the Hushaby
Land

Your little white feet shall press,
And the birds of the air shall welcome
you there,

To blisses no mortal may guess.
On wonderful trees shall the candy-fruit
grow;

Plum-cake to the bushes shall cling;
And no one shall cry: "Don't touch
them! My, my!"

For the dreamfairies ever will sing:

"Yours, all yours, dear; all to be had for
the taking;

Babes small, babes queer, just give the
trees a good shaking;

For candy in Dreamland's a very good
thing."

This is the song that the white fairies
sing.

Oh, far-away strand of the Hushaby
Land,

If I could but go, could go
Where my baby doth float in the Lulla-
by-boat;

If I could her rapture know
As she laughs in a dream that comes
through the night,

A dream of the elfins at play!
But she drifteth from me o'er the Hush-
aby Sea,

And aye to myself I say:—

"But, oh!—by, by,—babe who is drift-
ing, drifting;
Swing low, swing high, safe on the sleep-
tide shifting."

And my heart doth reply, though closer
I cling;

"She is safe in the arms of the Hush-
aby King."

—Alfred J. Waterhouse, in Success.

**"PAPA WAS GOOD BUT WHISKY
DIT IT."**

A Heart-Rending Scene.

I was sitting at my breakfast table
one Sabbath morning when I was called
to my door by the ring of the door bell.
There stood a boy about thirteen years
of age, poorly clad, but tidied up as best
he could.

He was leaning on crutches, one leg
off at the knee. In a voice that trem-
bled with emotion, tears coursing down
his cheeks, he said: "Mr. Hoagland, I
am Freddie Brown. I have come to see
if you will go to the jail and talk and
pray with my father. He is to be hung
to-morrow for the murder of my mother.
My father was a good man, but whisky
did it. I have three little sisters young-
er than myself. We are very, very poor
and have no friends. We live in a dark
and dingy room. I do the best I can to
support my sisters by selling papers,
blackening boots, and doing odd jobs but,
Mr. Hoagland, we are awful poor. Will
you come and be with us when father's
body is brought home? The govern-
or says we may have his body after he is
hung."

I was deeply moved to pity. I prom-
ised, and made haste to the jail where
I found the father.

He acknowledged that he must have
murdered his wife, for the circumstances
pointed that way, but he had not the
slightest remembrance of the deed. He
said he was crazed with drink or he
would never have committed the crime.
He said:

"My wife was a good woman and a
faithful mother to my children. Never
did I dream that my hands should be
guilty of such a crime.

The man could face the penalty of
the law bravely for his deed, but he
broke down and cried as if his heart
would break when he thought of leaving
his children in a destitute and friendless
condition. I read and prayed with him
and left him to his fate.

The next morning I made my way to
the miserable quarters of the poor chil-
dren.

I found three little girls on a bed of
straw in the corner of the room. They
were clad in rags. They were beautiful
girls had they proper care.

They were expecting the body of their
dead father, and between their cries
and sobs they would say, "Papa was
good but whisky did it."

In a little while two strong officers
came bearing the body of the dead fath-
er in a rude pine box. They set it down

on two rickety stools. The cries of the
children were so heart-rending they
could not endure it, and made haste out
of the room, leaving me alone with the
terrible scene.

In a moment, the manly boy nerved
himself and said, "Come, sisters, kiss
papa's face before it is cold." They
gathered about his face and smoothed it
down with kisses, and between their sobs
cried out: "Papa was good, but whisky
did it."

I raised my heart to God and said:
"O God, did I fight to save a country
that would derive a revenue from a
traffic that would make a scene like
this possible?" In my heart I said, "In
the whole history of this accursed traffic
there has not been enough revenue de-
rived to pay for one such scene as this.
The wife and mother murdered, the fath-
er hung, and the children outraged, the
home destroyed." I there promised God
I would vote to save my country from
the ruin of the oligarchy.

A system of government that de-
rives its revenue from such results as
are seen in this touching picture must
either change its course or die.—Se-
lected.

Grant's Boy Admirer.

An intimate friend of President Grant
said to him one day, "General, my little
boy has heard that all great men write
poor hands; but he says he believes you
are a great man in spite of the fact that
you write your signature so plainly that
anybody can read it."

"Give that to your boy," he said, "and
tell him it is the signature of a man
who is not at all great, but that the fact
must be kept a secret between him
and me."—Christian Register.

A Jolly Game for Girls and Boys to Play.

Tear a piece of paper into as many
pieces as there are players, and on each
piece write some number representing
an hour in the day. As there are only
twelve hours, there can only be twelve
numbers, but if more than twelve are
playing, you can make some of the fig-
ures half-hours until there are the re-
quired number.

On one piece mark a cross, and then
shake all the numbers in a hat, each
player drawing out one. The one who
gets the slip with the cross on it is "It,"
or "wolf," while the other players are
called the "sheep."

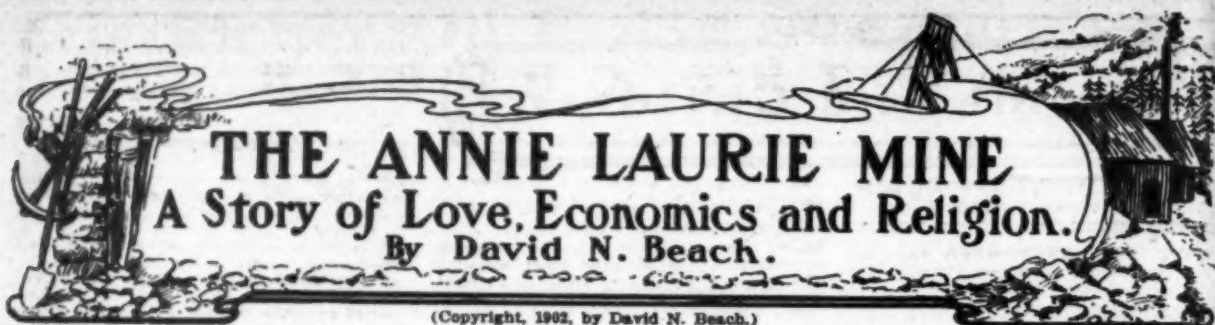
A ring is then formed by the sheep,
the wolf standing in the middle. The
sheep then call out, "What time will you
dine to-night, old wolf?" and Mr. Wolf
calls out any hour he happens to think
of. The sheep who holds the slip cor-
responding to the number called by the
wolf, starts to run. If he can get around
the ring three times before being caught
by the wolf, he is safe; if not, he must
be "wolf." The game keeps up until
all have had their turn at being "wolf,"
and this does not take long, for the wolf
is not supposed to call the same num-
ber twice.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Greed is the foe of gain.

Happiness is health of heart.

You will not lose any true friends by
loving your enemies.

The men who make a noise in this
world are always the quiet ones.



CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.
His Blank Wall.

As bearing on future developments of this history, it should here be added that, when, on returning to Colorado, John Hope told Duncan McLeod of the suggested Cripple Creek offer—which was strictly true, and which, though its compensation was enormous, Duncan had instantly declined, in favor of his Annie Laurie work, and, characteristically, had never told anybody of it—Duncan looked John straight in the eye, and said: "Might not a stenographer's notes have misled Mr. Sharp? Should not the name have been Dunbar McLean? He had a great metallurgist's record at Johannesburg in my time, and was anxious to go to America." This statement of a fact completely threw John off the scent. "I shudder to think, however, of having mentioned Dunbar McLean," Duncan at once thought, but did not say; "I would as soon have the bubonic plague appear in any Rocky Mountain mining camp as Dunbar McLean."

The singular interpretation of John Hope's self-command, above recorded, doubtless had much to do with bringing about, after that meeting of the stockholders, a comparatively unstrained relation between him and his antagonist. In fact, when, several months later, John reached New York for the March meeting, and the two met, no one would have dreamed that their relations had ever been otherwise than satisfactory. It facilitated this outward good will that a winter of extraordinary prosperity had marked the mine, and that Mr. Bonaparte Sharp was in particularly good spirits over the results.

When the stockholders met, a large amount of routine business, much of which was very interesting, was transacted in the smoothest possible manner. John Hope then reported on the experimental profit-sharing; exhibited, by means of a chart drawn to scale, the increasing profits of a mine under it; and, because Mr. Bonaparte Sharp for the time being controlled himself, seemed to be carrying all the stockholders with him.

When the subject had thus been laid before the meeting, every man present, except the president and Mr. Bonaparte Sharp, one after another, in ringing speeches, advocated the profit-sharing proposal, and the appointment of a committee from the stockholders to confer with a committee from the miners about formulating a plan by which a portion of the ownership and direction of the mine ought to be vested in the men. When all but himself and the president had spoken, Mr. Bonaparte Sharp, who had maintained entire reticence, rose to speak to the question.

"Gentlemen," he began, "it has been very hard for me to listen to the president's account of the absurd experiment which has been tried at the Annie Laurie Mine, and to your hot-headed advocacy of the most foolish scheme that I ever heard rational men propose. The president's own showing is ridiculous. He and the head assayer have been getting up one of those exciting religious revivals in the camp. Somehow they have hypnotized the men. They have coddled and hobnobbed with them, and then, suddenly, from somebody's pocket that must be very full, they have been making them handsome cash presents week by week. You know, and everybody knows, how this sort of thing could not but affect men, especially in the peculiar conditions of isolation which mark our camp. The statistics of the president, the chart he has exhibited, and the poetry he has been giving us about the men, cut no figure whatever.

"Going into the merits of the case, such a proposition is inimical to the whole fabric of modern society. There always has been, and there always will be, a small, wealthy, ruling class. There always has been, and there always will be, a large majority of the human race, toilers, ruled, dependent. Their ignorance, their indolence, their vices, and their more or less depraved tastes, will always keep them at such a point. The idea of anything different! Such a book, for example, as Mr. Bellamy's 'Looking Backward,' is, of course, pure moonshine; but even the more restrained programs which many preachers are now giving us—Dr. Gladden, of Columbus, for instance, or my own minister—are the rankest idiosyncrasy. I can hardly contain myself seriously to consider this proposal. Why, d—n it! gentle!"

John Hope was instantly on his feet. "We are gentlemen," he said, "and language of that!"

Mr. Bonaparte Sharp was not in the habit of being called down. He had a tremendous eye, and he simply glared at the chairman. The chairman, however, also had an eye, and he fixed it with equal concentration on Mr. Bonaparte Sharp. Silence that could be felt ensued. The stockholders held on to their chairs. Neither man winked for the space of two minutes. Then the eyes of Mr. Bonaparte Sharp fell, for he was a wise enough man to know when he was beaten, and he continued:

"Beg your pardon, gentlemen, but I just came from an interview with a hog man whose conversation was interspersed with oaths almost as incessantly as hogs squeal at a packing house." Mr. Bonaparte Sharp then resumed his argument, but he was so much shaken that any one impartially watching him might

have supposed that the process of degeneration had begun in him. As, thus, he made no headway in argument, he grew very angry, carefully confined himself to parliamentary language, but spoke with the utmost violence. He uttered heavy threats, and at length took his seat with a face so flushed as to suggest impending apoplexy, and with the perspiration rolling down his cheeks.

"Question!" was immediately called; the chair inquired whether there were any further remarks; and, there being none, the motion was passed. Another motion was also immediately offered, and voted, appointing John Hope and Duncan McLeod a committee of two, on the side of the stockholders, to confer with a committee, of such size as might be deemed best, from the miners, about some plan of joint ownership and direction. When this motion was carried Mr. Bonaparte Sharp brought his fist down on the table with such violence that a large ink-well, full to the brim, and standing near the edge of the table, was thrown to the floor, with its inevitable bespattering of men and things. This accident induced a general laugh, in which Mr. Bonaparte Sharp could not help joining; but, as he left the meeting, which he at once did, he uttered a threatening imprecation, and slammed the door so hard as to jar the entire room.

Oblivious, in his rage, to the possible presence of others, he growled to himself, in an undertone, as he swept along the corridor: "That d—d calf, like a bunch of steers on the Plains stopping the Golden Gate Limited, hasn't known any better than to lift the first blank wall that ever halted Bonaparte Sharp. I'll smash it. I'll pulverize it. Were it not bad form, I'd be tempted to make a shambles of him into the bargain."

On Mr. Bonaparte Sharp's withdrawal the meeting at once adjourned. The other stockholders gathered around John Hope with felicitations: But he, swiftly excusing himself, disappeared. A grave look was on his face; and, immediately going to a telegraph office in their building, he wrote, on pink paper, for instant transmission, a message in cipher, which, fifteen minutes later, Duncan McLeod, twenty-five hundred miles away, received, and which, translated, read as follows:

"Profit-sharing indorsed. Joint ownership and direction approved. McLeod, Hope, committee on latter, to work with miners' committee. Tell men. Let them rejoice while they can. Confidential: Seventy shares enthusiastically favored. Thirty shares insanely angry. Not improbably would spend million to down us. Trouble, oceans of it, doubtless brewing." (To be continued.)

AT THE CHURCH

BIBLE STUDY UNION NOTES

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 25—REVIEW OF LESSONS 27-38.

Expository Notes—By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., Northfield, Mass.

The lessons of this quarter have gathered around four of the most remarkable names in Hebrew history, and cover its most splendid period. Under David the kingdom was consolidated and its capital established. Solomon erected the temple which symbolized the religious nature of the people. After a period of declension Elijah, the rugged messenger of truth, recalled the nation to the one and only worship, while the more gentle Elisha kept alive in the heart of the chosen people, and in the consciousness of the surrounding nations the fact of the supremacy and active government of God.

To review this period from the standpoint of the human is to be inexpressibly saddened. So far as human realization of Divine purpose is concerned, there seems to be one long dreary succession of failure. The very national successes are so inter-penetrated with elements of evil that the ultimate break-up and failure is certain. The sins and follies of David had sown deeds of dissension which would bear a terrible harvest in future generations. The luxurious splendor of the court of Solomon, for the moment attracting attention, yet made inevitable the corruption that followed. The fiery fervor of Elijah only caused a temporary check to the abominations of idolatry, and the undying words of Elisha to Joash reveal his sense of the weakness of purpose in the king of Israel, and of the subsequent defeat of the people in years to come.

It has ever been thus in human history. No fact is more evident than that of man's perpetual failure to realize his opportunities. The widest outlook on history, whether we call it sacred or profane, reveals the truth that the upward movement which is clearly apparent has not been of man, but in spite of him. Surely the race is a love-encircled one, and the voice of God is ever heard crying not to Israel only, "How shall I let thee go?"

The only true view in these lessons is that of the Divine government and activity. Mount that height and take observations, and there is no room for sadness, for in spite of failure, God is seen moving on toward the great Messianic consummation, incorporating in the consciousness of the people some new lessons never to be unlearned, and destined to carry out the fullest purposes of His untiring love.

In many a dream the men of the past had seen a city and sought it. Jerusalem became the imperfect realization, and even to-day men speak the name with tenderness, their hearts thinking of another city yet to come in which the true possibilities of human life shall be realized. For high ideals the world owes more to old Jerusalem despite her tragic end, than to Rome, or London, or New York. Her temple has established forever the truth that the real center of national greatness is the recognition of God. Whether by glory, or destruction, or restoration, or neglect, that temple was the revelation of the nation's condition. The history of the temple is the history of the nation, and with its passing there passed the people as a national force. The lesson abides, that "happy is the people whose God is the Lord."

Gradually, moreover, the lesson of the supernatural and direct government of God for which Elisha stood is emerging from the

*This course is on Patriarchs, Kings and Prophets. It gives a connected outline view of the leaders in ancient Israel. The lessons are based on entire Scripture selections. They are issued in four courses, with seven grades and three teachers' helpers and furnish connected and graded Bible study for all classes from childhood to maturity. These notes are published to meet the needs of our readers who are using these lessons.

underlying consciousness of man into the clear light of day.

Thus God is seen choosing men fitted to the times for the accomplishment of work, the full value of which the rolling centuries alone declare. Let us take heart, knowing that perhaps the deepest meaning of what we do to-day will only be known and felt in the distant future. For us it is enough that we have worked with Him. He works, moreover, in spite of all our failures, and though all around may often look dark, the light of His government is diffused through all, and one day will overcome. Then will be the clear shining of the undying noon.

56 PRAYER MEETING

By SILAS JONES

THE SOUL WINNER.

Topic Sept. 27-30, Prov. 11:30; Daniel 12:3; John 1: 35-50; James 5: 19-20.

The soul winner is a Christian. This means that he neither boasts of his righteousness nor excuses his sins. He is humbly seeking divine grace for daily needs. He feels that he has just begun to learn in the school of Christ. But the little he knows is so precious that he would not be without it for the treasures of an empire and he cannot be satisfied while there is one soul that has not taken the Master's first lessons. And, then the soul winner is thirsting for fuller knowledge which he is sure he will gain. Old experiences are daily acquiring new meaning. New experiences are constantly enriching his life. He rejoices in the fact of a common salvation. All men have sinned. There is only one name given among men whereby they must be saved. The soul winner counts himself among men. He does not differ from others in respect to salvation. He pleads not his learning or his ignorance, his wealth or his poverty, his bodily health or sickness as a ground of acceptance with God. The way of Jesus is the only way for him. Because he accepts that way he can persuade others to walk in it.

Preparing the Heart.

If our lives are to be truly communicative and therefore of the largest helpfulness to others we must cultivate the practice of meditation. We must first see things clearly ourselves before we can proclaim them with power to others. Henry Drummond used to instruct his student missionaries whom he sent to conduct meetings in different communities in Scotland, not to speak things which they had not experienced and which they did not believe. This was also his own practice and goes far to explain the secret of his deep influence. In listening to his words and observing his life you always had the impression that here was a man who did not talk ahead of his beliefs. The men who most mightily stir others spiritually are those who are constantly catching fresh visions of God and of his truth and purposes. Read the words of the Psalmist: "While I was musing the fire burned; then spake I with my tongue." Let all of us who are to teach Bible classes, or who are to guide committees and other groups of workers, or who speak in college association meetings, adopt the rule of thinking carefully on the subjects concerning which we are to speak. We shall probably not say so many words, but believe me, our words will find men more effectually and will be lodged more securely in their hearts and bring forth larger fruitage.

JOHN R. MOTT.

A Great Reward.

The soul winner will be amply rewarded in the life that now is and in that to come. He will have the reward of a good conscience. Unless a man is entirely devoid of moral sense he can not have an easy conscience if he knows that he is in no way contributing toward the moral and spiritual progress of humanity. He may be clever, he may invent labor saving machines; the man will be displeased with himself as long as he is merely a skillful manipulator of things. He is at ease with himself when he is turn-

ing men to righteousness. The soul winner is, further, at peace with God. He is not at war with the fundamental laws of being; he is working in harmony with them. He is able therefore to enjoy communion with God. He can ask the divine blessing upon his labor. To him is granted the sweet assurance that his labors are not in vain, for they are carried on under the eye of Him who never forgets his servants.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

By CHARLES BLANCHARD

Cheering Facts About Missions in Japan and Korea.

Because of the cheering nature of the facts presented, I am giving in full Robert E. Speer's article in the Sunday School Times. Mr. Speer, as secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is in close touch with the work and speaks out of intimate knowledge of the field and forces. Japan and Korea have a special interest owing to the stirring events now transpiring in that region. It may be that out of this conflict will come large issues affecting not only the political and commercial status of Russia, Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China, but the larger interests of the Church of Christ and the progress of Christian civilization in the Orient. Whatever concerns these countries ought to interest every thoughtful Christian.

* * *

Protestant missionaries entered Korea in 1884, and so began resident Protestant mission work. A Korean of high rank, named Rijutel, was sent to Japan about 1880 to represent his government. He proved a good deal of a failure as a Christian later, but in Japan was deeply interested in Christianity, and served as a "Man of Macedonia" to awaken American Christians to an interest in Korea. In consequence, Dr. H. N. Allen, then a member of the Central China Mission, was transferred to Korea. Christianity was still a forbidden religion, but when Dr. Allen arrived in September, 1884, General Foote, the United States Minister, appointed him physician to the Legation, which assured his position. In December, 1884, an insurrection broke out in Seoul. Six Koreans were murdered at an official dinner party, and the king's nephew, Prince Min Yong Ik, who had been Korean minister to the United States, was wounded. The native doctors wished to treat the wounds by pouring wax into them, and were astonished at Dr. Allen's skill in washing them out and sewing them up. The prince recovered, and Dr. Allen's influence was unbounded. The king made him court physician, and fitted up a government hospital which was placed under his care.

To-day the statistics of Protestant missions in Korea are: Seven American Missionary Societies at work there, including 51 ordained and unordained men missionaries, and 69 women missionaries; 126 native workers; 8,184 communicants, and 1,905 adherents; 37 day schools, containing 542 pupils, and 5 higher institutions; 13 men physicians, and 7 women physicians; 12 hospitals, which treated 19,993 patients.

And these Christians are genuine and earnest working Christians. They build their own churches. They spread the gospel among their neighbors. They endure hardship for their faith. They are simple and uneducated, but they are as good Christians as many of those whom Paul gathered into his missionary churches at the beginning of the foreign missionary work.

All Christians should read about the missionary work in Korea. The best books in which to read about it are: Mrs. H. G. Underwood's "Fifteen Years Among the Top-knots"; Mrs. I. B. Bishop's "Korea and Her Neighbors"; D. L. Gifford's "Every Day Life in Korea"; J. S. Gale's "Korean Sketches," "The Vanguard"; W. E. Griffiths' "Korea the Hermit Nation."

The Christian churches in Japan have grown into one of the best and strongest (Continued on page 860.)

Future and Past Conventions

The Great Convention.

THE eyes of the Disciples are turning toward St. Louis as the Mecca of their interest during the next month. That city, which has opened wide its gates to the world, and has acted as hostess to many conventions, will witness no more important and enthusiastic gathering than that to be held from October 13th to 20th.

The fact that the convention is to be held in the World's Fair City is at once an aid and an obstacle to the success of the meeting. More Disciples will be in the city during the sessions than could be gathered at any other place this year. The total attendance of the convention will therefore be unusually large. On the other hand, the World's Fair will claim a certain large percentage of the time and attention of most of the delegates and this is a disadvantage serious enough to compel careful consideration by those who hope and labor for the success of our great annual gathering.

The danger is that the large attendance will be so scattered and lacking in consecutive interest as to neutralize to a considerable degree the helpful results of the occasion.

In these circumstances the duty of all our people is clear, and each should so plan that his conduct may be of the greatest possible value to the meeting. These few suggestions may well be borne in mind and acted upon:

1. Attend the convention if possible.
2. Make the convention first in your regard and devotion, and let the Exposition take a legitimate but second place.
3. Attend the convention as faithfully as possible, remembering that only consecutive attendance means much either to the convention or yourself.
4. Do your best, by conversation, invitation, wearing of badges and general deportment, to make every one else aware that there is in session in the World's Fair City the annual Missionary Convention of the Disciples of Christ.

Illinois C. W. B. M.

THE annual convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions at Champaign will be held in pleasant memory by those present.

The devotional meetings were helpful and inspiring. Abiding in Christ was the thought of one. How to continue to abide in Christ and how abiding in Christ has helped the Christian Woman's Board of Missions received special emphasis. No great work, no great man has ever arisen, but by this secret.

Our leaders in Christian work have not attained their greatness because it was the gift of God, but because they abide in Christ.

The conference Monday evening was practical and educative.

The subject was the Auxiliary, State and National Constitutions.

The different phases of each of these were presented in nine well-prepared six minute papers. It is to be very much regretted that the presidents, secretaries and treasures of each auxiliary were not present in order to take a full report of these excellent papers to each auxiliary

in the state. We believe if they had been, more efficient work would be done in the state this year.

The reports showed an advance in all lines of work. Eleven auxiliaries have been organized and there has been an increase of three hundred and seventy-nine members.

A large number of auxiliaries sent report cards to the state secretary. Twenty-four auxiliaries are on the roll of honor.

Nine thousand, seven hundred and seventy-four dollars sent to the national board. An actual gain of fifteen hundred dollars over last year.

The Y. P. D. showed over one thousand dollars raised. Jacksonville having sent one hundred and fifty-nine dollars to Builders' Fund, received the banner.

The committee on Future Work recommended the following: That our motto be "Go Forward," "and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works."

That the plan of holding institutes be continued, and that auxiliaries accept time for institutes suggested by state secretary.

That the special offering be \$3,000.

That the C. W. B. M. Quarterly be made the official organ of the state.

This is only part of their report.

The officers of last year as far as possible re-elected.

District secretaries: First district, Gertrude Davis; second, Mrs. D. G. Hudson; third, Mrs. Mary Pickens Buckner; fourth, Miss Irene Ridgely; fifth, Mrs. Lillie Watson Hall; sixth, Mrs. Sue T. Oder; seventh and eighth, Mrs. Minnie M. Daily.

The addresses and papers were exceptionally good.

Olive Lindsay Wakefield woke us all up with a most excellent address on "The Place of Literature in Missions." How many have read five novels? Hands up! How many have read five books on missions? Hands up! Reader, you may answer.

Mattie Burgess kept us awake in an address on what missionaries have done.

The Harvest Home closed the convention.

MRS. R. M. BUTLER,
Chairman Press Committee.

I. C. E. A. SECTION OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday evening of the convention was devoted to the educational association. Mrs. Crawford presided and S. S. Jones led the devotional service. R. F. Thrapp, the first speaker, treated the subject, "The College of the Present—What It Ought to Be." Mr. Thrapp's delivery was excellent and his style clear and strong. He spoke of the primary importance of education, the need for efficient workers, of the threefold problem in Christian education, of the three needs of the present day college—equipment, endowment, and the high, true ideal which the college must keep before the people, an ideal not only intellectual, but moral and spiritual. He then touched upon the popular in education, the real function of the religious college, and its importance, and upon the need for educated Christian men. The address closed

with a brief look toward the future where these needs shall be met by our people. J. H. Gilliland spoke upon the subject, "The Church in Its Relation to Education"; what the church can do to help others. Each sentence of this address was vibrant with meaning and left a deep impression. Mr. Gilliland spoke of the fundamental need—Christian men and women educated, of the work of man in his personal relation, of character as the chief thing sought. He then restated his subject to read, "What Is the Relation of the Disciples of Christ in Illinois Toward Eureka College?" He then spoke of what the support of our college meant, of the legitimate demands of the people upon the college—equipment, endowment, instructors with the highest type of Christian culture, properly equipped church workers, and an educated ministry, enlarging upon the importance of each. The remainder of the address was devoted to the indebtedness of the church to the college, first, for the advantages she has in common with other colleges; second, for the conversion of many of our children and their proper training; third, for fostering the missionary spirit and for college trained missionaries; fourth, for the Christian ministry. Last of all, of our obligation to Eureka college, of the things necessary for us to do, and the means for aid, educational day, and the I. C. E. A., of which he gave a brief history, and the outlook for the future.

Prof. Hieronymus made some brief remarks as to the responsibility of the college, with an invitation to the jubilee celebration next spring. This was an evening of especial importance filled with encouragement and helpful suggestions. At the morning sessions Thursday the officers made reports, all of which were accepted. Mr. Waggoner's report as field secretary was especially encouraging, showing the completion of many plans.

Mrs. Crawford is president for 1904-1905, and Mr. Waggoner continues the work of secretary.

Program for the Sessions of the Affiliated Interests of the American Christian Missionary Society at the General Convention of the Christian Churches, Oct. 19, 1904.

Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19th, President Z. T. Sweeney, presiding.

1:45 to 2:00—Opening exercises. Music, Mrs. Princess Long, Paris, Ky. Devotionals, G. A. Faris, Dallas, Tex.

2:00-2:35—American Christian Educational Society, Harry G. Hill, general secretary, Indianapolis, Ind. Symposium: Christian Education. Twenty-five leading educators of the brotherhood will participate in this service, led by Carey E. Morgan, Paris, Ky., president of the Education Society.

2:35-3:00—The National Benevolent Association, George L. Snively, general secretary, St. Louis. Address by Mrs. H. M. Meier, president, St. Louis. Our Partnership With God.

3:00-3:50—The National Bible School Association, W. H. McClain, president, St. Louis. Address, Burris A. Jenkins, Lexington, Ky. Annual report by the president. Election of board of directors.

3:50—National Board of Evangelism, H. O. Breeden, president, Des Moines, Ia.

Address, J. H. O. Smith, Valparaiso, Ind.
Report of board by the president.

Wednesday evening, president Z. T. Sweeney, presiding.

7:45-8:15—Music, Century Chorus choir; conducted by W. Daviess Pittman.

8:15-8:25—Devotionals, F. D. Power, Washington, D. C.

8:25-8:55—National Benevolent Association. Address, W. J. Russell, Pittsburgh, Pa. "Christian Philanthropy the Dynamics of Christianity."

8:55—American Christian Education Society. Address, "Education and Our Plea," Harry G. Hill.

Important Note.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19th, from noon until 1:45 p. m. there will be a conference of all primary Bible school teachers, led by Mrs. J. H. King, superintendent Missouri Primary Sunday school Union.

2:00 p. m.—General board meeting. President, J. H. McNeill, Kokomo, Ind.; secretary, H. T. Morrison, Jr., Springfield, Ill.

7:45 p. m.—Christian Endeavor Session. (Under direction of R. H. Waggener, presiding).

LORD'S DAY, OCT. 16TH.

11:00 a. m.—Preaching in all offered pulpits.

3:00 p. m.—Union Communion service, W. H. McClain, presiding. Address, Carey E. Morgan, Paris, Ky.

7:30 p. m.—Preaching in all offered pulpits.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18TH.

Leader of song service, Mrs. Princess Long, Paris, Ky.

9:00 a. m.—Prayer and praise, S. R. Hawkins, South McAlester, Indian Territory.

9:20 a. m.—Report of the Board of Church Extension, G. W. Muckley, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30 a. m.—Report of Statistical Secretary, G. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.

9:40 a. m.—Report of the Acting Board of the American Christian Missionary Society, Benjamin L. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10:00 a. m.—The New Crusade, George H. Combs, Kansas City, Mo.

10:30 a. m.—Introduction of Home Missionaries.

11:05 a. m.—Business. Reports of committees.

11:30 a. m.—Address, Harry D. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.

AFTERNOON.

Leader of song service, F. H. Kappa, Louisville, Ky.

2:00 p. m.—Devotional service, George Darsie, Massillon, Ohio.

2:20 p. m.—Evangelistic hour in charge of W. J. Wright, Washington, D. C. Short speeches by Allen Wilson, J. H. O. Smith, W. E. Harlow, Charles Reign Seoville, F. A. Bright, W. J. Cooke, O. P. Spiegel, W. T. Brooks, J. O. Shelburne.

3:20 p. m.—Report of Board of Ministerial Relief, A. L. Orcutt, Indianapolis, Ind.

3:30 p. m.—Our Unacknowledged Debt, W. F. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.

EVENING, OCT. 18TH.

Century Chorus Choir, leader, W. Daviess Pittman, St. Louis, Mo.

7:45 p. m.—Prayer, A. D. Harmon, St. Paul, Minn.

8:15 p. m.—Address, Sermons in Stone, E. L. Powell, Louisville, Ky.

8:45 p. m.—President's address, Anglo-Saxon Civilization and Religion, Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19TH.

Leader of song, Percy M. Kendall, Irvington, Ind.

9:00 a. m.—Praise service, J. H. Wright, Woodbine, Iowa.

9:20 a. m.—Reports, business.

9:45 a. m.—Business Men's session, Robert S. Latimer, Pittsburg, Pa.

10:45—City Evangelization, S. Lloyd Darsie, Chicago, Ill.

11:15 a. m.—The Plea and Prospects of the Disciples, E. V. Zollars, Waco, Tex.

12:00 m.—Final adjournment of the American Christian Missionary Society.

Program of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

2:00—Meeting of board of managers.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 17.

9:00—Devotional exercises, conducted by R. G. Frank, Liberty, Mo.

9:30—Appointment of committees.

9:45—Annual reports.

10:30—Address, "The Program of Jesus," R. A. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y.

11:00—Introduction of missionaries.

12:00—Adjournment.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 17.

2:00—Devotional exercises.

2:15—Reports of committees.

3:00—Address, "The Spirit to Possess That We May Possess the Land," George Darsie, Massillon, Ohio.

3:20—Announcements; unfinished business.

3:30—Conference on Children's day, conducted by F. M. Rains, Cincinnati, O.

4:14—Adjournment.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 17.

7:45—Song service and devotional exercises.

8:15—Address, "The Assured Success of Foreign Missions," A. C. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.

8:45—Address, "Fellowship With Christ in His Sufferings," Vernon Stauffer, Angola, Ind.

9:15—Adjournment.

A PULPIT ANNOUNCEMENT.

To be presented on the..... Sunday in.....

The attention of the members of the congregation is called to the announcements of Outline Bible Study Courses which have been placed in the pews. These courses are conducted by the American Institute of Sacred Literature, an undenominational educational institution whose work is vouched for by a Council of Seventy of the leading Biblical teachers in the colleges and seminaries of the United States and Canada. All the work of the students of the Institute is done by correspondence, and the number reaches ten thousand or more each year.

I desire to commend these courses to all who wish to spend a few moments each day in systematic study of the Bible. The work can be done by individuals in their own homes. If, however, there are a sufficient number who would like to form a class, I shall be glad to meet them at the close of this service.

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Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

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All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Passengers to New York, Boston, New England and all eastern points will find it to their advantage to ascertain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare charged. One special feature of the service is meals in dining cars, on American Club Plan. Pay for what you get, but in no case over 35c to \$1.00 per meal. Also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon, 50c. Folders, rates and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago, Ill., Room 298, No. 113 Adams St. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren streets.

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The Christian Century

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS, LITERARY & NEWS MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY

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Monday of the week of publication.

NEWS AND NOTES

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Christian Century Company will be held in Chicago, at the offices of the company, Room No. 1102, No. 358 Dearborn street, October 8th, at ten o'clock a. m. Important business will be transacted, and all stockholders of the company are urgently requested to be present. Those who cannot be present should send their proxies either to Herbert Lockwood Willett, secretary of the company, or E. MacDonald Bowman, treasurer of the company.

CHAS. A. YOUNG, President.

A copy of some book of current interest will be given each week for the best item or list of items of news, either relating to the work of the Disciples, or to the general religious field. The volume for next week will be "Historical Documents," the interesting work just published by the Christian Century Company.

Mr. F. C. Buck will attend Drake University this year.

Howard Cramblett of Mansfield, O., has been called to the Richmond Street church, Cincinnati.

Prof. O. B. Clark of Eureka College has been called to the chair of history in Drake University.

Send all offerings to Benjamin L. Smith, corresponding secretary, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dean Van Kirk of the Berkeley Bible Seminary reports the opening of the new year's work as highly encouraging.

Evangelist J. Bennett will assist in holding a revival meeting beginning Sept. 26 at Bellflower, Ill. J. D. Williams is the pastor.

Miss Josephine Kinsley of North Tonawanda, N. Y., spent one day in Chicago en route to Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

John E. Pounds, for several years pastor of the Aetna Street church, Cleveland, has resigned to enter the evangelistic field for a time.

The volume of Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Religious Education Association, held in Philadelphia last March, appears this week.

You can get a map of Palestine for your Sunday school free by writing to the American Christian Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A. building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The work of winning America for Christ is urgent. It is hoped that many gifts may be made for this purpose before the close of the missionary year.

As the books of the American Christian Missionary Society close September 30th it will be necessary for all offerings to be in the home office on or about that date.

Jasper Moses, a son of Mrs. Helen E. Moses, secretary of the C. W. B. M., has been added to the missionary force in Mexico. He will be connected with the mission at Monterey.

One of our best churches in Nebraska desires to secure a first-class vocal teacher who is able to conduct the choir. Address R. A. Schell of Hebron, Neb., or this office for particulars.

It is earnestly desired that all churches, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, Ladies' Aid Societies and individuals not having remitted will give this matter their early attention.

J. H. Goldner, of the Euclid Avenue Church, Cleveland, gave an address on Monday last before the Union Ministerial Association of that city upon his recent trip through the Holy Land.

Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, and Representative in the Illinois Legislature, is making a strong campaign for re-election with bright prospects of success.

The program of the International Congress of Arts and Science, held in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, is a most attractive document. The sessions occupy the week of Sept. 19-25.

Pres. A. McLean of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, is always welcome at the Christian Century office. He made us a brief call on his return to Cincinnati from the Wisconsin state convention.

The Republicans of Colorado, by their renomination of Governor Peabody, have given an emphatic endorsement of his administration, which has been marked by stern repressive measures against the riotous labor elements in the mining districts.

Dr. Willett, accompanied by Mrs. Willett and their son, Floyd, spent two or three days last week in Dayton, O., where he gave a lecture on "Tent and Saddle in Palestine" at the West Side church. Dr. Willett was pastor of the Central church in Dayton from 1887 to 1893.

Bro. A. L. Criley has vacated the church at Sheldon, Iowa, and the brethren are anxious to find a successor who is not afraid of work. With three thousand population the town has much importance with three railroads and surrounded by fine farming lands.

Notice comes of the death of Henry Sparr Ragland, son of U. M. Ragland, pastor of the church in Fayetteville, Ark. The sad event occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., September 7. The funeral was held at the church in Fayetteville, D. W. Moore of Springfield, Mo., officiating.

L. H. Stine of Lawrenceville, Ill., has been invited to deliver his lecture, "Four Lights of History" at the state fair grounds on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 2. The four "Lights" of whom he speaks are Luther, Calvin, Wesley and Campbell. The lecture is praised by those who have heard it.

Miss S. Elizabeth Caton of Bloomington, Ill., has just given our National Benevolent Association \$500 on the annuity plan. This makes \$3,000 Sister Caton has given to this good cause. Address Geo. L. Snively, 903 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, for particulars concerning the work and the annuity plan.

H. A. Easton, singing evangelist, has been assisting E. L. Frazier in meetings in Kentucky and Oklahoma. He has some open dates and would like to correspond with pastors or evangelists; is also prepared to assist in entertainments or give recitals. Reasonable terms. Permanent address, 6430 Parnell avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The church at Sumter, S. C. is making an effort to erect a tasteful house of worship. This will be a help to the cause in that portion of the South. The congregation was organized in February. The brethren there solicit the help of any who feel disposed to share in the work. Offerings may be sent to Joseph W. Helms.

Among those who have made pleasant calls at the Christian Century office recently are Dr. A. T. Noe, wife and daughter of San Francisco, Cal. Dr. and Mrs. Noe are enthusiastic advocates of hygienic living. His sanitarium is for all who are seeking the most natural way of reaching a healthy and hopeful condition of body and mind.

The Congo committee of the Massachusetts Commission for International Justice publishes a bulletin which it calls the Congo News Letter, in which it arraigns the Belgian government for its treatment of the Congo district. A long series of unjustifiable and cruel acts are charged against the government agents, who because of the profit derived from the rubber trade, treat with tyranny and injustice the native population. It is the effort of the committee to call the attention of the public to these wrongs.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the state, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipts of four cents in stamps. One way tickets on sale daily September 15 to October 15, only \$33.00 Chicago to the Coast. Correspondingly low rates from all points. W. B. Kneikern, P. T. M., Chicago, Ill.

We have received the September number of the Bethany Herald, a bright sheet giving matters of interest in regard to our Bethany Beach Assembly. That is a delightful summer resort and the one who has a hundred thousand dollars to invest in a trolley line between Bethany Beach and Frankfort, Del., could make a fortune and be a great service to our eastern resort.

The following college fellowships have been assigned under the direction of the Disciples' Divinity House, and the men will be in residence there during the coming year: For Drake University, A. D. Yeatch; for Eureka College (two), B. H. Senlock and George Chandler; for Bethany College, J. D. Hull; for Hiram College, N. H. Robertson; for Christian University, C. A. Lockhart.

John Alexander Dowie of Zion City fame has decided to promote himself from the position of prophet, in which he cheerfully bore the self-appropriated title of Elijah the Restorer, to that of apostle. Just which of the Twelve he will decide to adopt as his patron and namesake is not yet known. If an extra-apostolic name would do as well, we would suggest Simon Magus, Elymas or Azanias.

S. J. Corey, state evangelist of New York, writes: John Waugh, formerly city evangelist of Brooklyn, has recently come with us. He has been doing a fine three weeks' work at Richland and Voreo, getting things ready for the coming of a pastor. A good, vigorous, consecrated man could do a fine work here. Brother Waugh becomes pastor of the church at Milton, Nova Scotia, Oct. 1. This is one of our best churches in the provinces.

One of the best exercises gotten out in years is "Columbia's Rally Day" by J. Breckenridge Ellis of Plattsburg, Mo. It is designed for use in the fall rally so general in our schools and is particularly adapted to the average school. Its missionary flavor makes it specially attractive. Schools desiring it may obtain it without cost by addressing the American Christian Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A. building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William J. Russell, the successful pastor of the East End church, Pittsburg, Pa., is delivering a series of Lord's day morning sermons on "What to Believe." This series covers the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity, beginning with "What to Believe With Respect to God" and closing with "What to Believe Concerning Immortality." During October the evening will be devoted to some of the great reformers. November will be a month of the sweet singers.

We have received a circular of information concerning the College of Medicine and Surgery of Chicago. This is a co-educational institution. H. Paxton Nelson, M. D., is the president, and P. Chester Madison, M. D., well known to Christian Century readers, is the treasurer. Young men and young women desiring to study medicine this coming season should write either the president, the treasurer or the secretary, Franklin J. Morgan, M. D., 67 Wabash avenue, Chicago, for a circular of information.

An anniversary service was held at the First Christian church, Philadelphia, on Sept. 18 at the conclusion of the first year of L. G. Batman's labors as pastor. Dr. E. E. Montgomery, president of the

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The following are some of the officers and their references:

Vice-President, J. H. FINLAY, Warsaw, Ill.

References:—Hill, Dodge Banking Co., Warsaw, Ill.
Clay, Robinson & Co., The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Sec'y and Treas., PALMER A. MONTGOMERY, Chicago, Ill.

References:—E. G. Keith, President Chicago Title & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
H. H. Hitchcock, Vice-Pres. First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

References and full particulars sent on request. Write for special club plan.

MORGAN F. EDWARDS, Fiscal Agent,
1137-1158 Unity Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

official board, writes that "the year has been characterized by the most warm-hearted fellowship throughout the church; by renewed activity and zeal in the Master's work, and more than all, by the development upon the part of the church of a most hopeful and energetic spirit as to the future." Miss Jennie Dalzell will begin work as pastoral helper October 1.

Rev. F. D. Power of the Vermont Avenue Christian church, Washington, D. C., lately observed the 29th anniversary of his pastorate at that church. Dr. Power chose for his text the words "Arise, let us go hence." He spoke of the exhortations in the Bible for larger liberality, larger service and greater love. He spoke of the first time he preached in the church on Sept. 4th, 1875, to a very small audience in a chapel, which was reported as the "little colored church on Vermont avenue." He reviewed the days when President Garfield attended church there and people were turned away by hundreds.

The Kensington Christian church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently held a "Week of Conferences" with L. G. Batman, pastor of the First church, Philadelphia, giving the addresses. These addressed were followed by Round Table talks. The subjects were: "Growing a Great Church," "The Sunday School, Its Place in Life," "Christian Endeavor, Its Strength," "Missionary Organizations, the Purpose and their Work," "The Church, Its Supremacy," "Evangelism, the Work of the Church." C. C. Garriques, who closes his work with the Kensington church October 13, has accepted a call to Abion, Ill., where he is to begin work Oct. 23.

Write to Benjamin L. Smith, Y. M. C. A. building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a wall map of Palestine, free.

Married, at Delevan, Kan., Sept. 4, 1904, Carl Hutchinson and Pearl Wyott, F. M. McHale officiating.

Washington Christian College

WASHINGTON, D. C.


Is a college that does a high quality of educational work. It is open to young men and women and gives full courses in the Arts, Sciences, Philosophy, Religion and Music leading to the degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M. It has a university faculty and a most delightful location. The educational advantages of the National Capital are as good as America affords. Write for Catalog.

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- 5. Teachers:** Twelve able, conscientious teachers in close fellowship with the students. Tender, watchful home care.
- 6. Expense:** Board, furnished room, heat, light and tuition in all academic studies \$125 to \$150 for one school year.

Address, J. HOPWOOD, President, Lynchburg, Va.



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(Mention the Christian Century)

CHICAGO

The dedication of the Englewood Christian church was a great success. Over ten thousand dollars pledged. A full account, with a cut of the church, will appear in the October magazine number of *The Christian Century*. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Kindred, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, and all the devoted workers too numerous to mention.

The meeting of the city ministers was largely attended this week. President Darsie presided and gave an outline of the preliminary things relating to the approaching evangelistic campaign. Some time was taken up in the consideration of the details and making further arrangements. The various committees are busy perfecting the business committed to them. From now on until the political interest shall give way to the religious and evangelistic the enthusiasm will continue to increase, when in the fulness of the times we hope for showers of the divine blessing.

We are afflicted with demonstrations that are most trivial caricatures of our American civilization. The preposterous assumptions of "Dowie" might provoke a passing smile were he only concerned, but when 8,000 of his professed followers crowd "Shiloh Tabernacle" to receive the declaration that he has been further commissioned by the Almighty is a ceremonious assault upon truth and righteousness and to the unspeakable scandal of religion. That the Almighty has any such relations with this "Elijah" is impossible to the comprehension of men ordinarily and extraordinarily sane.

All arrangements have been completed for the Social Union banquet to be held at the Austin church, Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 7 p. m. A most excellent program has been arranged. Dr. H. O. Breeden, B. L. Smith and W. J. Wright will be guests and speakers. The subject will be evangelism, and it is hoped a great uplift will be given all the churches in Chicago. There will be between 300 and 400 people sit down together.

We have recently become a living link in home missions with the money en-

tirely raised with ease. Additions at the services are the rule. The Metropolitan church will celebrate her third birthday on Sept. 29 with appropriate services, and Sunday, Sept. 25, will be characterized by consecration and praise services and general reports for the year past and plans for larger things.

EVANGELISTIC NOTES

F. M. McHall, Herington, Kan., reports three by letter.

W. E. Gray has located with the church at Dalles Center, Ia.

Bernard P. Smith, Rochester, N. Y., reports work doing well. Nine baptized within the last week.

W. W. Weldon, Marion, Ill., writes: Three additions since last report. The church has given me a unanimous call to remain for the third year.

H. H. Moninger, Steubenville, Ohio, writes: Five added Sunday. Our people will go to St. Louis on the Christian church special from Pittsburg.

B. S. Ferrell, Buffalo, N. Y., reports two confessions. Miss Williamina Meldrum, our missionary, will leave for her work in Havana, Cuba, the 21st of the month.

Edward Clutter, Norka, Kan., writes: Our second revival this year starts out with good interest. Stephen Epler of Cotner University and minister at Lowe Center, Kan., is conducting the singing.

Will J. Slater, Atwater, Ill., writes: I am in a meeting with G. W. Ford of Evansville, Ind., as evangelist. Fourteen additions to date. Splendid interest. I am leading song service. I will perhaps locate there.

Jas. S. Been and wife write from Asherville, Kan.: Meeting starts nicely. Brother Emerson is one of the best men we have worked with. Churches desiring meetings for the free-will offerings will address at Bethany, Neb.

Evangelist H. A. Northcut and Le Roy St. John, singer, are in a meeting at Wichita, Kan., with 20 added. Their next meeting will be at Ames, Ia. The church at Wichita has not yet engaged a pastor.

An earnest effort is being made to establish a Bible chair at the University of Texas. This is a step in the right direction. We wish all success to the good men and women in the Texas churches who are laboring to this end.

Gov. Albert B. Cummins delivered an address in the interest of the Christian church at Webster City, Iowa, Sept. 14, which netted the church a goodly sum. It was an able address and highly appreciated. The generosity of the governor certainly deserves commending. J. Will Walters is the pastor.

Richard S. Martin, Red Cross evangelist, who recently closed a meeting at Sumter, S. C., with 126 additions, is now conducting a great meeting at Rome, Ga. Two large tents have been erected and every night of last week there were present from eight to twelve hundred persons, and on last Lord's day there were twelve hundred at morning worship and twenty-five hundred at 8 p. m. The Christian plea is presented most elo-

quently, twenty have already accepted Christ and many more are inquiring the way. Edna Martin directs the great choir while the evangelist presents a plain gospel with an eloquence and unction that is remarkable. The Martin family of Chicago gave one entertainment that netted for that church \$121.

You can help your own church paper—*The Christian Century*—by subscribing for it now. Only fifty cents to close of the year.

Low Rates to Eastern Points

Will always apply via the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and eastern states. Three daily trains to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first-class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars call on or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 294, Chicago, Ill. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.



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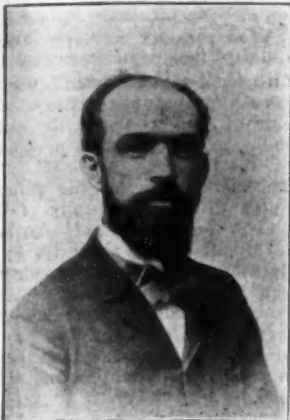
Leaves Chicago 10.00 p. m. daily. Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars to St. Paul and Minneapolis also on this train.

The Best of Everything.
W. S. ENISEN, Passenger Traffic Manager, CHICAGO.

H. J. PRUSIA.

Below is a cut of Mr. H. J. Prusia of Mason City, Iowa, who is superintendent of the Baraca classes of Iowa.

Mr. Prusia is a prominent business man who for years has found time out



H. J. Prusia.

of a busy life to devote to the religious needs and calls of the community in which he resides. Especially has he been interested in the religious life of the young people, having for a number of years been closely identified with the Y. M. C. A. in addition to all the calls upon him by the young people of the church to which he belongs. The Young Men's Baraca Class of the Main Street Christian church, Mason City, which he organized and to which he so faithfully ministers, is the pride of the whole state.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. R. A. Long has agreed to give \$15,000 to the permanent endowment fund of the Disciples' Divinity House on condition that other friends of the institution give \$15,000 by the first of January. This is an opportunity for the friends of the Divinity House to co-operate in giving it a permanent financial basis. Those who desire to aid in securing the conditional gift of Mr. Long will communicate with Ernest Gates, University of Chicago.

Dedication St. Saunenim, Ill.—Last winter the church at Saunenim, Ill., was unfortunate enough to have their house destroyed by fire. Unfortunately they had only \$1,400 insurance on the building. But with Christian devotion they resolved to build a new home. They prosecuted the work until now they have a beautiful modern house worth \$6,000. On last Lord's day we preached the opening sermon and dedicated the house. Money enough was raised to provide for all indebtedness; also enough to pay a \$300 balance still due on their parsonage. Brother Irwin is their pastor. He is a rising young man of great promise. His work is being greatly blessed of God.

L. L. Carpenter.

Wabash, Ind.

David H. Shields, Salina, Kan., writes: The church is rejoicing because one of her boys, Clifton E. Rash, son of Howard C. Rash, enters college this fall to prepare for the ministry. We installed an electric fan in the church some time ago.

CORRESPONDENCE

Frank E. Herthum of Minneapolis, Minn., writes: I took the Litchfield work about four months ago and have everything in excellent condition. Took the work for a short time only, but now they want me to take it permanently.

Thomas Wallace, Lacona, Ia., writes: We will have children's rally Sept. 25. Our church parsonage containing six rooms and cost \$900 will soon be completed. Bro. Benjamin Alter of the Burlington system gave \$300. He is interested in all the work of the church. Our church has accepted the tithing system.

The 18th fiscal year of the National Benevolent Association concludes Sept. 30, 1904. So grand and eloquent is the ministry of this association that every church should have fellowship with it this year. It is earnestly hoped that all churches who have overlooked it so far will send a contribution to headquarters at 903 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, before the 30th inst. Geo. L. Snively.

Augusta, Ill., September 12, 1904.

Bro. Albert Schwartz resigns from the pastorate of the church at this place to accept the work at Knoxville. Brother Schwartz has done splendid service for the Augusta church. He is aggressive and progressive, and above all he is a Christian gentleman without spot or wrinkle. He is much beloved by our people. His successor has not been chosen. It will take a good man to follow after him.

CHARLES A. JAMES.

J. W. Kilborn, Keokuk, Ia., writes: Sunday, Sept. 4, was a grand day for the church here. On the Wednesday before we canceled \$900 of the indebtedness on the church, which event means a great deal for the future. There still remains a heavy mortgage indebtedness, but the church is pressing hopefully on. This is the strategic point of southwestern Iowa, so we are determined to hold the fort. W. E. Aaron, representing the Christian Century, was recently with us and swelled the subscription list somewhat. Now for the great gathering in St. Louis.

Dear Bro. Willett:—Have just held very successful missionary institutes at Land, Saturn and Pulaski, Ind. They were very well attended. The Pulaski institute was under the auspices of the young ladies of the Presbyterian church. They charged 10 cents admission every night and rented the opera house for the entire week and made a snug sum to help build a new church. The Presbyterians are great missionary workers. Many institutes ahead in this state. Wish you great success.

W. H. Waggoner.

Whitewater, Ind.

F. D. Wharton writes from Colorado Springs, Colo.: We are compelled to seek a higher altitude on account of Mrs. Wharton's failing health. The Newkirk (Okla.) church has asked us

Dizzy Spells

That dizzy spell is an important message from the heart—a plea for help.

If this message receives no attention others come! Shortness of breath, palpitation, weak or fainting spells, smothering or choking sensations, pains around the heart, in side or shoulders, and so on, until it receives the necessary help, or is compelled to give up—stop.

You may furnish this aid with

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

which cures heart disease in every stage. Every day we read of sudden deaths from heart disease, yet it is a fact that the heart had been pleading for help, and gave up the struggles only when it had exhausted the last spark of vitality—and they call it sudden.

"For more than six years I was troubled with my heart. I would have dizzy spells, then difficulty in breathing, choking sensations, my heart would flutter, become painful. I could not breathe lying down. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and in a few weeks I was entirely cured."

MINNIE E. JOHNSON, Olivia, Minn.
The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

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Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.



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Eczema

Ordinary "medicated" soaps are nothing but soap and have no medicinal effect. Glenn's Sulphur Soap disinfects, heals eruptions, eczema and cures itching. One cake of this soap contains more pure sulphur than does a whole box of other "sulphur" soaps. You can be

Cured with Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.



Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of users. SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO. Box 55, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR EYES



THOUSANDS of blinded people stand ready to-day to testify to the truth of my warning "neglect means blindness." If they had given their eyes the attention they deserve when first they noticed the spots, scum, strings or cobwebs, or when their eyes commenced to water or grow weak, they would have saved their sight.

The Madison Absorption Method

cures cataracts, granular lids, scums, optic nerve diseases and all causes of blindness. Absolutely safe and sure, and can be prescribed and used at your own home. My cure for cross eyes is knifeless, painless and certain. No risk. My latest book and advice is FREE. A postal card will do. Write to-day. P. C. MADISON, M. D., Room 275, 95 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

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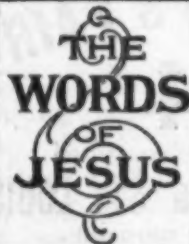
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Church Furniture of all kinds.
Grand Rapids School Furniture Works
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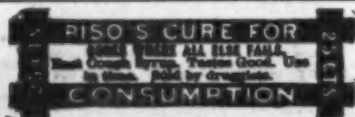


Vest Pocket Edition.

Sample copy 15 cts. postpaid, cloth cover.

The book contains Jesus' words only, in chronological order, names of persons spoken to, dates and places.

A. Hallett, Publisher, Los Angeles, Cal.



to take a sixty or ninety day leave of absence with salary and try to regain her health. One confession the evening before leaving Newkirk. The church is growing in spirituality and in numbers. I occupied the pulpit at Colorado Springs Sept. 11. I can hold one or two meetings for week churches if addressed at once at Colorado Springs, Colo.

September 1 closed five years' work at Arkansas City, Kans., for M. Lee Sorey. Great advancement in every department of the church was realized. Over 300 were added to the church and meetings were held and churches organized seven miles east and nine miles west of the city. Meetings were held in Latham, Atlanta, Wellington, Kans., and Blackwell, O. T. As a result of the five years' work over 600 were brought into the Kingdom. The Arkansas City church is one of the strongest and most popular in the city. Brother Sorey is now located with the Highland Park church, Des Moines, Iowa, having moved there to take work in Drake University. The Highland Park church has recently spent over a thousand dollars in remodeling their building and have one of the nicest and most convenient church buildings in that part of the city. The prospects are very bright for a prosperous year's work.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

(Continued from page 853.)

influences in the country. According to the latest statistics there are now 292 men and 480 women missionaries, with 1,817 native workers; 42,835 communicants, and 41,559 adherents; 148 day schools, with 3,794 pupils, and 54 higher institutions, with 3,735 students; 14 men physicians, and one woman physician; 13 hospitals, treating 16,437 patients.

But these do not represent the entire influence of Christianity. Many who are not Christians realize that the nation needs Christianity. In a recent address to young men, Count Okuma (who was at one time Prime Minister, and is still one of the leading statesmen of the country) said: "It is a question whether we have not lost moral fiber as the result of the many new influences to which we have been subjected. Development has been intellectual, and not moral. The efforts which Christians are making to supply to the country a high standard of conduct are welcomed by all right-thinking people. As you read the Bible you may think it antiquated, out of date. The words it contains may so appear, but the noble life which it holds up to admiration is something that will never be out of date, however much the world may progress. Live and preach this life, and you will supply to the nation just what it needs at the present juncture."

In an address at the tenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Tokio, Baron Mayejima (a former member of the Cabinet) said, "I firmly believe we must have religion as the basis of our national and personal welfare. No matter how large an army or navy we may have, unless we have righteousness as the foundation of our national existence we shall fall short of the highest success. I do not hesitate to say that we must have religion for our highest welfare. And when I look about me to see what religion we may best rely upon, I am convinced that the religion of Christ is the one most full of strength and promise for the nation."

In making Japan what she has already become, Christian missions have had a great part. When Dr. Verbeck died, the Japan Mail said: "How much aid he rendered the politicians of the Meiji Era in carrying out their progressive campaign one can not begin to estimate." Kokumin No Tomo, a native paper, declared: "During his forty years' residence in this land, he witnessed the germ, the flower, and the fruit of his labor." And when Dr. Hepburn left Japan for America, the Japan Gazette said: "It is to the mis-

sionaries that Japan owes the greater part of their present advancement."

The best books on Japan are: "Clement's Hand Book on Japan," Griffiths' "The Mikado's Empire," Gordon's "American Missionary in Japan," Gulick's "The Evolution of the Japanese."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION INSTITUTE.

We have received an interesting circular letter from the Christian Union Institute of Memphis, Tenn. While we know nothing of the institute or the standing of men who give the lectures, the following statement is a significant sign of the times:

"This institute is for the permanent promotion of Christian unity of Catholics and Protestants and all who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, by such an increase in personal spirituality through faith and a testing of his life, and such a realization of the dignity of Christian partnership that a daily Christian fellowship shall take the place of all stones of contention and walls of division.

Its practicability is represented by lecture and demonstration. It is also given in a correspondence course of investigation for Christian union, the following are of the lines of investigation:

- Bible truth personally applied.
- Mutual understanding vs. prejudice.
- Equal esteem vs. preference.
- Gentleness vs. exclusion.
- Christian recognition vs. cold indifference.

References: Catholic and Protestant Bibles, Catholic and Protestant church histories, encyclopedias, and everything attainable on the subject of Christian unity."

The September magazine number of the Outlook contained a number of very interesting articles. "The Impressions of a Careless Traveler" and "The Japanese Red Cross"—the former by Lyman Abbott and the latter by George Kennan—"The Grouping of Public Buildings," and "Boston Vistas" are all notable articles. For a resume of public events no magazine in America equals the Outlook.

SHOWING COON SKINS.

An old Arkansas hunter, who was in the habit of taking his dogs and gun out for a solitary coon hunt almost every evening, weather permitting, also took himself to the cross-roads store each following morning, and to the neighbors assembled there, related miraculous stories of the still more miraculous numbers of coons he had annihilated the night before.



These honest friends, with true Southern good nature, positively submitted to these wild tales from day to day, until the number grew to such magnitude as to surpass all belief, and then, rising in their righteous indignation, as one body, gave vent to their feelings in the following:

"Look here, neighbor, this talk of killing coons is all well and good. There are coons in the woods, and powder and shot can kill them, but if you want us to believe that you are such a mighty hunter, you have just got to show us those coon skins."

And that is just what Vitae-Ore, the natural mineral remedy which is being advertised so extensively in these columns, has been doing right along. For every claim of a cure made it has produced the "coon skin," the actual living, breathing, walking, talking witness in the cured one. It does not ask belief, it asks no credence, it wants only an opportunity to show "coon skins" in each individual case, to produce before each and every sick and ailing reader of this paper a "coon skin" in the form of his or her own improvement and benefit, before he or she need believe one jot or pay one cent.

Medicines have come and gone, have sprung up in the night like mushrooms, have made broad claims and told of remarkable cures and the capture of remarkable numbers of "coons," but when the time came they could not show the "coon skin," and passed out into the night, to be heard of no more.

Not so with Vitae-Ore! It has stood the test of over a generation of time and peoples, and has fully proven and substantiated its right to the title of being the "Best thing in, on, or out of the earth for the afflicted." Read the 30-day trial offer in this issue.

"The Only Way"

The great national convention of the Disciples of Christ will be held in Music Hall, St. Louis, October 13-23. October is the ideal month in which to visit the greatest of expositions and at the same time attend the greatest convention ever held by the Christian Churches. "The

Only Way" is the ideal way to make the journey, traversing as it does the richest body of agricultural land upon which the sun shines. Its roadbed lies through the very centers of Illinois and Missouri and is not only "The Only Way" but the best way from Chicago, Kansas City, Bloomington, Springfield, Joliet, Lincoln,

Jacksonville, Slater, Marshall, Mexico and Louisiana direct to the World's Fair City. East, west or north, see that your ticket reads via the Chicago and Alton Ry. This company has sought to adopt every appliance known to modern railroading for the safety of its patrons. Indeed it is the "Only Way" FOR:

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Delegates to the St. Louis Convention

Special coaches with fine reclining chairs will be reserved for delegates leaving Chicago Thursday morning, October 13th. We hope to have a large delegation going that morning from Chicago.

Round trip tickets from St. Louis and return via "The Only Way," Thursday morning only, SIX DOLLARS. Friday morning the round trip ticket will probably be ten dollars, so be sure and go

Thursday morning. Delegates from Joliet, Pontiac, Lexington, Bloomington, Mason City and Jacksonville will join our Chicago delegation as we near St. Louis. All the West Side churches will send delegates via

The Chicago & Alton R'y

WE WANT YOUR MONEY

BUT not until you can say "Here is the dollar. You deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea, thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vitae-Ore, have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. You are to be the judge.

BEST DOCTORS FAIL

Had Kidney Trouble for 30 Years,
Dropsy 20 Years, and Rheumatism 12 Years.

Vitae-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All
These Long Years of Sickness.

In 1887 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a dropsical state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so.

To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with Rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, having continually searched and expended money to bring about a cure if such a thing was possible, but all to no avail. I also tried my share of all the advertised treatments, as I suppose every sick person does and must, with the same results. When I first learned of Vitae-Ore I had tried so long and so fruitlessly that I laughed at the claims set forth, but as I investigated further and found that it was not a man-made compound, but a natural mineral ore, mined from a deposit, I grew interested in it and decided to at least give it a trial. I commenced taking Vitae-Ore three months ago and still take it, and am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitae-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No ailing person should pass by the opportunity to try it when it is offered to them.



D. L. STRAIN,
Shannon City, Iowa.

Read Our Special Offer

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the CHRISTIAN CENTURY, or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitae-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of the CHRISTIAN CENTURY. If you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention the CHRISTIAN CENTURY, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Century Dept. Vitae-Ore Bldg Chicago, Ill.

A Message for Every Woman.

Read What Mrs. Walker Tells of Her Terrible Sufferings.

CURED SOUND AND HAIR IN THREE WEEKS' TIME.

When I sent for a trial package of Vitae-Ore I was suffering almost death. One doctor told me it was old age approaching, although I am only thirty-nine years old; another said it was caused by a fall which



I had experienced some time ago and still another pronounced it female weakness. I suffered terribly for months with my bowels and limbs, and menstruation was very profuse and irregular. At one period I could not sleep for three nights in succession, and had to sit up in bed on account of the terrible

pain. I do not see now how I endured the misery. I began to take Vitae-Ore one morning, and at night, after taking but three doses, I rested much more than usual and slept some. When I had taken it for three days my pain and misery were all gone. Now, after only three weeks' use of the medicine I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have had no trouble whatever this month. I can pick cotton and ride about on the roads, feeling better every day. I wish I could tell every suffering woman what Vitae-Ore has done for me. I thank the Lord every day that I can tell others what they can do to ease their sufferings.

MRS. LAURA N. WALKER,
P. O. Box 21, Arlington, Okla.

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